1 (Case called)

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for the record.

MR. HOBSON: Good morning, your Honor. Adam Hobson for the government.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. ESTAVO: Good morning. Anna Maria Estavo and Michael Tremonte for Sequoia Blackwood who is seated to my left.

THE COURT: Good morning to all of you.

I've been informed that Ms. Blackwood wishes to change her plea and plead guilty to Count Two of the indictment, 22 Cr. 460, which charges her with cyberstalking in violation of 18 U.S. Code Sections 2261A(2)(B) and 2.

Is that correct, Ms. Estavo?

MS. ESTAVO: That's correct.

THE COURT: Ms. Blackwood, before I accept your guilty plea, I need to ask you certain questions to ensure that you are pleading guilty because you are in fact guilty and not for some other reason, to ensure that you understand the rights that you would be giving up by pleading guilty, and to ensure that you understand the potential consequences of your guilty plea.

It is critical that you understand each question before you give me an answer. So if there is any question you

don't understand, please let me know, and either your lawyers or I can explain it to you more fully. And if at any point you wish to speak to your lawyers for any reason, let me know. And I'm happy to give you however much time you need to speak with them.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: With that, if you could please rise and raise your right hand so that Ms. Smallman can administer the oath to you. That would be great.

(Defendant sworn)

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THE COURT: You may be seated.

You are now under oath which means that if you answer any of my questions falsely, you may be subject to prosecution for the separate crime of perjury.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you please state your full name.

THE DEFENDANT: Sakoya Blackwood.

THE COURT: And how old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: Thirty-four.

THE COURT: How far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: I graduated high school.

THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or hospitalized for any type of mental illness?

1 THE DEFENDANT: No. 2 THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been 3 under the care of a doctor or mental health professional such 4 as a psychiatrist or psychologist? 5 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or hospitalized 6 7 for any type of addiction, including drug or alcohol addiction? 8 THE DEFENDANT: No. 9 THE COURT: In the last 48 hours, have you had any 10 alcohol, drugs, pills, or medicine? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Prescription medication. THE COURT: When was that? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: Last night. I was prescribed by the 14 MDC. 15 THE COURT: Can you tell me what the medication was. (Defendant and counsel conferred) 16 17 MS. ESTAVO: My understanding is that she has received 18 some mental health treatment from the MDC and has been 19 prescribed some medication with respect to that. However, it's 20 nothing so serious as to affect her ability to understand the 21 proceedings. 22 (Defendant and counsel conferred) 2.3 Is that correct, Ms. Blackwood? THE COURT:

THE COURT: So just to go back, you have received

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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7 THE DEFENDANT: No.

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THE COURT: The medication that you took last night, does that have any effect on your ability to understand what's happening here today?

THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Do you understand what's happening here today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Estavo, you and

Mr. Tremonte have discussed this matter with Ms. Blackwood?

MS. ESTAVO: Yes, we have.

THE COURT: In your judgment, does she understand the rights that she would be giving up by pleading guilty?

MS. ESTAVO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In your judgment, is she capable of understanding the nature of these proceedings?

MS. ESTAVO: Yes, she is.

1 THE COURT: Does either counsel have any doubt as to 2 Ms. Blackwood's competence to plead quilty at this time? 3 MR. HOBSON: No, your Honor. 4 MS. ESTAVO: No, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: On the basis of Ms. Blackwood's responses 6 to my questions, my observations of her demeanor here in open 7 court, and the representations of counsel, I find that she is 8 fully competent to enter an informed plea of guilty at this 9 time. 10 Ms. Blackwood, have you received a copy of the 11 indictment, 22 Cr. 460 which contains the charge to which you 12 intend to plead guilty? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Did you read it? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 Did you have enough time to discuss the THE COURT: 17 charge to which you intend to plead guilty and any possible 18 defenses to that charges with your lawyers? 19 Did you have enough time to do that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Did you do discuss those things? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2.3 THE COURT: Have your lawyers explained to you the 24 consequences of entering a guilty plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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1 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with their 2 representation of you? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Let me explain now certain rights that you 5 have that you would be giving up by pleading guilty. Again, if 6 there's anything that you don't understand, lets me know. And 7 either your lawyers or I will explain it to you more fully. 8 Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, 9 you have a right to plead not quilty to the charges in the 10 indictment. 11 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 13 If you did plead not guilty, you would be THE COURT: 14 entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury on those 15 charges. 16 Do you understand that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: At that trial, you would be presumed to be 19 innocent, and you would not be required to prove that you were 20 innocent. Instead, the government would be required to prove 21 your guilt by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt 22 before a jury could find you guilty. 2.3 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: In order to find you quilty, a jury of 12

defense.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Now, I should say you would also have the right to object to any evidence that the government offered against you at a trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial, you would also have the right to

1 testify on your own behalf. But you would have the right not 2 to testify as well. If you chose not to testify, then no one, 3 including the jury, could draw any inference or suggestion of 4 quilt from the fact that you did not testify. 5 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Before trial, you would have an 7 8 opportunity, if you have not waived it, to seek suppression or 9 exclusion of evidence that the government would use against you 10 at a trial. 11 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 13 THE COURT: And in fact, in this case, you actually 14 have made a motion to suppress certain evidence that the 15 government might use against you at a trial. 16 Do you understand that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Do you understand that by pleading guilty, 19 you are basically waiving, giving up your right, to challenge 20 that evidence and agree to plead guilty without a ruling on 21 that motion? 22 Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that that motion would then be denied as moot because of your guilty plea?

1 Do you understand that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you 4 would have the right to appeal that verdict and any pretrial 5 rulings that I have made. Do you understand that? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Let me also mention, although I was going 8 9 to when we got to the plea agreement, I understand in the plea 10 agreement that you've reached with the government, that you've 11 agreed to withdraw your motion to dismiss the indictment, another motion that your lawyer has filed on your behalf. 12 13 Do you understand that? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Do you understand that by pleading guilty, 16 you are withdrawing and giving up that motion and not, 17 therefore, arguing that the charges or, in particular, the 18 charge to which you're pleading guilty is defective? 19 Do you understand that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: So that motion will also be denied as a 22 result of your quilty plea. 2.3 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Again, do you understand that if you were

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convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict and any pretrial rulings I may make in connection with your case, including the rulings that I would have made in connection with those motions?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: If you plead guilty, you will also have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself because I may ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and if I accept your guilty plea, you will give up your right to a trial and the other rights that we have discussed, other than your right to a lawyer which you keep whether or not you plead guilty.

But there will be no trial, and I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your guilty plea, after I have received a presentence report prepared by the probation department and any submissions that I get from the lawyers.

There will be no appeal with respect to whether you did or did not commit the offense, with respect to whether the offense to which you're pleading guilty is a proper offense, or

with respect to whether the government could use the evidence that it has against you.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Even now as you are entering this plea, you have the right to change your mind and plead not guilty and to go to trial on all of the charges in the indictment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand each and every one of the rights that we have just discussed?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And are you willing to give up your right to a trial and the other rights that I have explained to you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that you are charged in Count Two can cyberstalking in violation of 18 U.S. Code 2261A and Section 2?

Do you understand that that's the charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Hobson, would you please state the elements of that offense.

MR. HOBSON: Yes, your Honor. Cyberstalking has three elements: First, that the defendant used an interactive

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computer service or electronic communication service or electronic communicate system of interstate commerce, or any other facility of interstate or foreign commerce, to engage in a course of conduct.

Second, the defendant's course of conduct caused, attempted to cause, or would reasonably be expected to cause substantial emotional distress to another person; and third, that the defendant did so with an attempt to harass or intimidate another person.

In addition, the defendant would have to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that venue is appropriate in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Ms. Blackwood, do you understand that if you were to go to trial, the government would have to prove those first three elements beyond a reasonable doubt before a jury could find you guilty of this crime?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the government would also have to prove what Mr. Hobson mentioned at the end, venue? Namely, that something in connection with the crime occurred here in the Southern District of New York. But it's burden on that would be only by a preponderance of the evidence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me tell you about the maximum possible penalties for this crime. And by "maximum" I mean the most that could be imposed upon you. It doesn't mean that that is the sentence that you will receive, but you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you're exposing yourself to a combination of punishments up to the statutory maximums.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: First let me tell you about the possible restrictions on your liberty. The maximum term of imprisonment for this crime is five years which could be followed by up to three years of supervised release.

Supervised release means that you would be subject to supervision by the probation department. There would be rules of supervised release, supervision, that you would be required to follow.

And if you violated any of those rules, you could be returned to prison without a jury trial and without credit for either the time spent on your underlying sentence or time spent on post-release supervision.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should understand that there is no parole in the federal system which means if you are sentenced to prison, you would not be released early on parole. There is

penalties?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Are you a citizen of the United States, Ms. Blackwood?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Do you understand that as a result of your

guilty plea, that there may be adverse effects on your immigration status?

For instance, you may be detained by immigration authorities following the completion of any criminal sentence, you may be removed from the United States, you may be denied admission into the United States in the future, and you may be denied citizenship in the United States.

Do you understand that those are among the potential consequences of a guilty plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Have you discussed those issues, the immigration consequences of a guilty plea, with your lawyers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that as a result of a guilty plea, you may also lose certain valuable civil rights in this country, to the extent that you have them or otherwise could obtain them now such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess any kind of firearm?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you serving any other sentence or being prosecuted in any other court at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if your lawyers or

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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anyone else has attempted to predict what your sentence will be in this case, that their predictions could be wrong?

Do you understand that?

THE COURT: It's important for you to understand that no one, not your lawyers, not the government's lawyers, no one can give you any promise or assurance of what sentence you will receive as your sentence will be determined by me and by me alone. And I'm not going to do that today.

Instead, I will wait until the probation department prepares its presentence report. I'll do my own independent calculation of how the United States Guidelines apply to your case. I'll consider any possible departures from the guidelines range. I will consider any submissions I get from the lawyers. And ultimately I will consider the factors that govern sentencing that are set forth in a statute, 18 U.S. Code Section 3553(a).

I'll do all of that by determining and imposing an appropriate sentence.

Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed that process, the sentencing process, with your lawyers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that even if your

sentence is different from what your lawyers or anyone else has told you what it might be, even if it is different from what you expect or hope it to be, even if it is different from what may be in the plea agreement, that you will be still be bound by your guilty plea and you will not be allowed to withdraw your guilty plea?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Now, I understand that there is a written plea agreement that you and your lawyers have entered into with the lawyers for the government.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I have an original letter plea agreement here from Ms. Bracewell and Mr. Rodriguez to your lawyers,
Mr. Tremonte and Ms. Estavo, dated March 17, 2023. I'll mark it as Court Exhibit 1 and provide it to the government to retain in its possession after this proceeding.

Turning to the last page, if you can see it from there, is that your signature there on the last page?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before you signed the plea agreement, did you read it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before you signed it, did you discuss it

with your lawyers?

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2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before you signed it, did they explain it to you and answer any questions you had about the plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before you signed it, did you fully understand the plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, one of the features of this agreement is that you and the government have agreed, at least in part, on how the United States Sentencing Guidelines apply to your case, although you've also agreed to disagree on part of the sentencing guidelines calculation.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that, first of all, I have my own independent obligation to determine what the correct guidelines range is?

I'm not suggesting that I will calculate it the way the government does, the way you do, or maybe I would do it even differently. But you should understand that however I calculate the sentencing guidelines range and even if I calculate it to be higher than what you or the government calculate it to be, that you would still be bound by your

guilty plea and you would not be allowed to withdraw your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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again, you've agreed to disagree about one particular aspect of the sentencing guidelines calculation. But you agree not to appeal or basically you agree to live with or accept whatever decision I make on that issue. And you agree not to appeal or otherwise challenge my determination, my decision, as to that disagreement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now, another feature of this agreement is that you agree to waive or give up your right to appeal any sentence that is within or below the stipulated guidelines range of 18 to 30 months in prison.

That covers the low ends of what you think the guidelines should be all the way to the high end of what the government thinks the guidelines could be. But the bottom line is that if I were to sentence you to 30 months in prison or anything less than 30 months in prison, you would have no right to appeal or otherwise challenge that sentence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Again, I asked you this before, but

1 another provision in this agreement is that you agree to 2 withdraw your motion to dismiss Count Two of the indictment and 3 that in entering this plea, you agree to waive any and all 4 rights to withdraw your plea or to attack your conviction or 5 sentence on direct appeal or otherwise on the ground that the 6 statute that makes it a crime that underlies Count Two is 7 either on its face or, as applied to you unconstitutional, 8 either a violation of the First Amendment, or 9 unconstitutionally vague. 10 Do you understand that? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: All right. Just to be clear, I think it 13 extends only to that it violates the First Amendment or is 14 unconstitutionally vague. That's what you're giving up, the 15 right to challenge the statute on that ground. 16 Do you understand that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Does this written agreement constitute

THE COURT: Does this written agreement constitute your complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between you and the government?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Has anything been left out of this written plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Other than what is written in this

agreement, has anyone made any promise to you or offered you anything in order to plead guilty or to sign the agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

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THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or forced you to plead guilty or to sign this agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone made a promise to you as to what your sentence in this case will be?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Blackwood, I'd like you now to tell me in your own words what you did that makes you believe that you're guilty of the crime charged in Count Two of the indictment.

THE DEFENDANT: Between April and August of 2022, I sent a series of text messages to an individual knowing that those messages were likely to cause substantial emotional distress. I did so with the intent to harass this individual. I knew what I was doing was wrong, and I am deeply sorry.

THE COURT: All right. When you did these things, were you located in either Manhattan or the Bronx or somewhere in the Southern District of New York?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Estavo, are you aware of any valid defense that would prevail at trial, or do you know of any reason why Ms. Blackwood should not be permitted to

plead guilty?

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MS. ESTAVO: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hobson, are there any additional questions that you think I should ask of Ms. Blackwood?

MR. HOBSON: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Could you please proffer briefly what the government's evidence would be and what it would show if Ms. Blackwood were to go to trial.

MR. HOBSON: Yes, your Honor. The proof at trial would show that from about March 2022 to August 2022, the defendant harassed and intimidated the victim by sending text messages and other electronic communications threatening to publicly release sexually explicit material relating to the victim.

The proof at trial would include the testimony of the victim, evidence from the defendant's and the victim's electronic devices, IP property address records, and records from social media and Google accounts that the defendant used.

THE COURT: Do both counsel agree that there is a sufficient factual basis for a guilty plea to Count Two?

MR. HOBSON: Yes, your Honor.

MS. ESTAVO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does either counsel know of any reason that I should not accept the defendant's plea of guilty to Count Two?

MR. HOBSON: No, your Honor.

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MS. ESTAVO: No, your Honor.

acknowledged that you are guilty as charged in Count Two of the indictment; because I am satisfied that you know your rights, including your right to go to trial; that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the withdrawal or denial of the two motions that you have filed and the sentence that may be imposed in connection with your plea; and because I find that you are knowingly and voluntarily pleading guilty, I accept your guilty plea and enter a judgment of guilty on Count Two of the indictment.

The probation department will want to interview you in connection with its presentence report. If you choose to speak with the probation department, it is critical that anything you say is truthful and accurate. Among other things, that report is very important to me in deciding what sentence to impose upon you.

Before sentencing, you and your lawyers will have an opportunity to review the report. I would urge you to review it with care. And if you find any mistakes in the report or anything that you wish to bring to my attention in connection with sentencing, share that with your lawyers so that they can share it with me in turn.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Ms. Estavo, Mr. Tremonte, do you wish to be present in connection with any interview?

MS. ESTAVO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll order that no interview take place unless counsel is present.

Assuming counsel is available, sentencing will be set for July 6 at 10:00 a.m.

Does that time work for the government?

MR. HOBSON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The defense?

MS. ESTAVO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I direct the government to provide the probation department with its factual statement of the offense within seven days. Defense counsel must arrange for Ms. Blackwood to be interviewed by the probation department within the next two weeks.

In accordance with my individual rules and practices, defense submissions with respect to sentencing are due two weeks prior to sentencing and the government's submission is due one week prior to sentencing.

I trust that I don't need to say this, but obviously you should address the disagreement with respect to the sentencing guidelines calculation in your sentencing submissions.

Mr. Hobson, do you have any idea if the victim in this 1 2 case is likely to wish to be heard at sentencing in some form 3 or fashion? 4 MR. HOBSON: No, your Honor. We did notify the victim 5 of the plea. He did not wish to be present for the plea. I 6 don't know yet if he's going to be present at sentencing. 7 THE COURT: All right. If you learn that he does 8 intend to be present, please let us know since it may have 9 bearing on the length of the proceeding and scheduling. But 10 obviously you should ensure that he knows of his right to be 11 heard in connection with sentencing. 12 Anything else from either side? Mr. Hobson? 13 MR. HOBSON: No, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Ms. Estavo? 15 MS. ESTAVO: No, your Honor. Thank you. 16 THE COURT: Obviously the motions are both now denied 17 as moot. I will enter an order to that effect on the docket. 18 With that, we are adjourned. And with that, I wish you both a 19 good day. 20 (Adjourned) 21 22 2.3 24

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